

# CAMP MEETING

## SEPTEMBER 1 TO 10

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Southwestern Interdenominational Camp Meeting Association

THE WORKERS FOR THIS YEAR

Rev. Joseph H. Smith, Redlands, California

Rev. A. S. Clark, Topeka, Kansas

John Wesley Lee, Chicago

Come! Bring Your Family

LIBERAL

KANSAS

### THE FIRST STEP TO SUCCESS

The first lesson in success might be entitled "Cheerful Helpfulness." It ought to be learned early by every boy and girl. It ought to be learned in the home; then it will be second nature everywhere else. It delights mother and lessens her burdens, and makes home happier for every member of the family. If the young folks will start out with the thought that the greatest thing in the world is serving others and not being served by them, all of the latter that anybody could wish will come as a natural result. Do you doubt it? Put the question to yourself, whom do you like to serve? Invariably, the answer will be those who serve or are willing to serve you. Not the quarrelsome, petulant, bullying persons about you, but those who are cheerful, watchful and willing to do the little things that smooth the rough texture of everyday life.

Those who soonest make a place for themselves in the home or in money earning tasks are those who are quick to see what they can do to help and are willing to do it, giving time and effort to the task of learning, if it be difficult. It is thus that the office boy becomes a clerk, the clerk a partner in the business, and the partner the head of the firm. And the same way up is open to the young woman in any of the employments that she seeks.

On the other hand, the sure way to failure is through blindness to the little bits of helpfulness, evasion of duty, watchfulness of the clock that not an extra minute of time may be put in; the expectation that, while you give ungrudging service to none, everybody will give it to you. Opportunity opens wide to the cheerful, helpful person, but her gates must be pried open for those who lack good will and expect always to be helped. —Columbus Dispatch.

### PRIVATE GARAGES A SERIOUS FIRE HAZARD

Last year there were about 90,000 automobiles in Kansas. The state Automobile Department estimates that this year's total will run to something like 130,000, an increase of about 40,000. Most of the cars in Kansas are kept in private garages on the premises of the owner, usually very close to the house or barn. In nearly all of these garages more or less lubricating oil and gasoline are stored. Much of the gasoline is kept in large quantities. Very few have less than five or ten gallons and many

have as high as a hundred gallons. Greasy rags thrown in the corner have a tendency to breed spontaneous combustion. The oil stored near by is ready to add to the flames, and the can or tank of gasoline stands ready to do its part by blasting the garage into fragments and throwing flaming liquid all over the neighborhood. Or a spark from a match or from a file on hard steel, or from friction of some sort or other, may ignite the gasoline at any time with the same result. Lives are constantly endangered and the property of the community hazarded by carelessness in storing and handling gasoline in private garages.

Every garage should be kept as neat and clean as a kitchen. Oily rags should be disposed of promptly to avoid any possibility of spontaneous combustion.

Gasoline should be stored in tanks underground. Much waste by evaporation is saved in that way and most of the fire danger is eliminated. The State Fire Marshal hopes that the time will soon come when in Kansas all gasoline in quantities of more than five gallons will be stored in underground tanks.

In addition to these precautions an approved fire extinguisher of some kind should be placed at some convenient point in every private garage.

One of these fire extinguishers will control a small blaze that otherwise might prove disastrous.

### SUDAN GRASS

Sudan grass is well adapted to withstand drouth and is fast becoming recognized as a staple and dependable crop for Kansas, asserts G. E. Thompson, crop specialist, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, and formerly superintendent of substations, in a bulletin "Sudan Grass in Kansas."

In so far as Kansas is concerned, points out Mr. Thompson, Sudan grass is adapted to practically all soils except those which are very wet and poorly drained or those which are extremely alkaline or sandy. Soil conditions generally favorable to Sudan grass are similar to those favorable to other sorghums. It yields best in rich loam, or to sandy loam soil that is well drained. Thinner and poorer soils necessarily produce lighter yields, although Sudan grass, like the other sorghums, is an extensive feeder, and is one of the profitable crops on thin, poor upland soils. Being a native of a hot, dry climate, it is naturally adapted to

the relatively dry conditions of western Kansas, and it is in this part of the state that it will prove of most value.

Sudan grass can be used readily in any ordinary farm rotation. It is an annual, and can be substituted in the average rotation for corn or any other sorghum crop, or it can be grown in the longer rotations instead of the perennial hay or pasture grasses. It is not a legume, and will therefore not add nitrogen to the soil, although its extensive fibrous root system contributes to the supply of organic matter. Careful study of its requirements under field conditions and examinations of the root system at all stages of growth show that Sudan grass can draw moisture from greater depths of soil than millet, but it does not draw its moisture supply from as great a depth as do the ordinary sorghums.

Sudan grass is a crop that matures quickly and can often be used as a catch crop. Because it makes a much better sod than the ordinary annual grasses, and because its growth of foliage is rank and rapid, it has been and no doubt will be, used to a considerable extent for pasture purposes.

### MAY BE MISSING LINK

That men and women with faculties like our own, and with high artistic powers, were living in the region now known as southern France and northern Spain at least 25,000 years ago; that this is the oldest center of human habitation of which we have a complete record and that the record reaches without a break from the present French village of the Dardogne valley for back into the ice age to the dawn of human culture 10,000 years ago—these are some of the statements that trip one's attention upon the threshold of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborne's remarkable book, "Men of the Stone Age."

The author estimates that the human race emerged from the lower animal forms and began walking upright and using its hands to fashion tools at least 525,000 years ago, or about the transition time between the pliocene and pleistocene ages of geology.

Professor Osborn finds that the 125,000 years during which men used implements of chipped stone represent a complete cycle of human development.

The oldest human relic thus far found in Europe, according to Prof. Osborn, is the so-called Heidelberg

jaw bone. He believes that it was used by primitive man 250,000 years ago, in the second inter-glacial period, when the straight-tusked ancient elephant, the broad nosed rhinoceros and the African lion roamed in the German jungles.

The discovery of this human lower jaw in 1907, 79 feet below the surface of a sandy bluff, is one of the most important in the whole history of anthropology.

Professor Osborn regards the bone as unquestionably human, yet "not far from the point of separation between the man and the anthropoid apes." This is all thus far that we have to show of human history during that vast period of 200,000 years of mild climate that intervened between the second and third glacial waves.

### JOHN D.'S MONEY PILE

Now that John D. Rockefeller's wealth has reached a billion dollars, there are many angles from which one may view the pile in an effort to obtain a faint idea of what such a sum really means. For instance, if the total sum were in silver dollars stacked as such coins usually are stacked, the pile would be 248 miles high. To count the total amount in dollars would require 31,250 tons of silver and would need 2,083 freight cars drawn by 104 locomotives to haul it to the mint. If a person had the entire sum before him and started to count it dollar by dollar at the rate of \$5 a second, it would require him to work day and night six years and four months. Working on union hours would require more than eighteen years. The average man is credited with ability to lift about two hundred pounds. A package of \$1 bills weighing two hundred pounds would be worth \$62,000. Therefore, if Mr. Rockefeller's wealth were in \$ bills done up into two hundred pound packages it would require about 16,300 men to lift it. In the United States there are about 100 million persons and in the entire world there are considerably less than 2 billion people. To the former Mr. Rockefeller would be able to give \$10 each from his fortune and more than fifty cents to every person on earth.—New York Letter to the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### SHE KNEW HIM

"Robson, do you know why you are like a donkey?"  
"Like a donkey?" echoed Robson, opening his eyes wide. "I don't."

"Because your better half is stubbornness itself."

The jest pleased Robson immensely, for he at once saw the opportunity of a glorious dig at his wife. So when he got home he said:

"Mrs. Robson, do you know why I am like a donkey?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat pityingly, as she answered: "I suppose it's because you were born so."—Swiped.

### PERSONAL WASTE BIGGEST TAX

How many mornings does your cook spoil the toast? You don't know. Nor do you keep tab on the fifty other apparently trifling things of every day.

From the moment you draw an unnecessary amount of water for your morning bath until you have touched the push button and stopped that tireless electric meter at night and retire to rest it is waste plus "don't know" all along the line.

If Standard Oil was as careless with its pennies as a man making \$20 a week is with his, it would be bankrupt before Christmas. But you know well enough that you've got to be wide awake to snatch even one cent from J. D. R.

And here is President Rea's railroad, which has run passenger trains three million miles without killing a passenger. Why? Because he has made in three and one-half years 2½ million tests to see that his trainmen observe the rules of safety.

But, heigh-ho, you never test anything in your smaller affairs to see how many little spigots are pouring out pennies needlessly. Just the same they are taxing you a great deal more than your church pew.—Glad in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### BENEFIT OF STALLION LAW

Stallions from grade and scrub stock to the number of 1,255 have been eliminated and 630 pure-bred stallions added since the Kansas stallion license law went into effect in 1910. This means, says Dr. C. W. McCampbell, that the annual colt crop in Kansas has been augmented in value approximately \$1,500,000. A total of \$150,000,000 represents the capital invested in horses in Kansas. It is no longer possible for the unreliable dealer to impose upon the purchaser of stallions by selling grade or scrub stock as pure bred. The purchaser or the patron may know the exact breeding of any stallion under the operation of the law.

Judge Hosea W. Wells of Chicago has issued a warrant for the arrest of Max Silver, head of two private banks, which failed to open after Silver's disappearance. The warrant charges him with receiving deposits while head of an insolvent bank. Silver and his family have disappeared.

While instructing a Sunday school class at Zion Reformed church at Hagerstown, Md., Dr. Edward Kershner, U. S. N., retired, was stricken with paralysis of the brain, and died in ten minutes.

Infantile paralysis is increasing in Chicago to an alarming extent. Eighty known cases have been reported this month, it was admitted by health department officials, and the disease is spreading. They deny, however, that the malady is epidemic.

A bond issue of 130 million dollars to meet extraordinary government expenditures due to the Mexican situation has been unexpectedly recommended to Congress by majority members of the Senate finance committee with the concurrence of the Treasury Department.

The startling prevalence of infantile paralysis in the United States was revealed at a conference of health authorities of most of the states with officials of the United States Public Health Service. A national survey presented by the state delegates showed 11,717 cases since January 1 in the thirty-eight states reporting.

### Southwest

The loss of life from the tropical storm which struck Corpus Christi and ten adjacent south Texas counties the other night, was placed at thirteen, including nine members of the crew of the small freighter Pilot Boy, which foundered off the Aransas Pass jetties. The total damage in this section, of which Corpus Christi bore the heaviest part, was estimated at \$2,000,000.

President Wilson has completed a definite plan for settlement of the threatened nationwide railroad strike and will submit it to representatives of the managers and employees. Although administration officials said negotiations would be continued until a peaceful solution was found, the outcome of the President's mediation is expected to depend largely on the attitude of the two sides toward the plan he has drawn up.

### Domestic

Criminal prosecution of steamship companies and officials that refuse American cargoes has been urged by Representative Bennett of New York before the house commerce committee as a reprisal against the British blacklist.